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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862. NO. 8.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

THE FLOWER OF LIBERTY.

What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from heaven so freely born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land;—
O, tell us what its name may be!
Is this the flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

In savage Nature's far abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood,
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behold its streaming rays unite
One mingling flood of braided light,—
The red that fires the Southern rose,
With spotless white from Northern snows,
And, spangled o'er its azure, see
The sister Stars of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round;
Where'er it springs is holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread;
It waves where lonely sentries tread,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew,—
And God loves us as we love thee,
Thrice holy flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Select Miscellany.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

How Fought and How Won.

THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Our effective force could not have been more than twelve thousand on the day of the first engagement, and was composed of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri troops. The army was divided into three divisions, under the command of Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, a brave and patriotic officer.

THE REBEL ARMY.

The rebel army was composed of nine or ten, perhaps twelve thousand Missouri State troops, under Gen. Sterling Price; some six or eight regiments of Arkansas, under Gen. Ben. McColloch,; five or six regiments of Texans, under Gen. Earl Van Dorn; some three thousand Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians, under Col. Albert Pike, all under the command of Major General McIntosh.—In addition to those mentioned, there were two or three regiments of Louisiana troops and companies of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers under their respective captains, majors and colonels, whose names are unknown alike to your correspondent and to fame. The entire rebel force could not have been less than thirty thousand, many estimating it still higher.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

Gen. Curtis anticipated an attack from the south, and accordingly had the trains placed on the north under the protection of Gen. Sigel, with a body of eight hundred men; the principal Federal encampment and main lines being to the eastward, near the head and on both sides of Sugar creek. Meantime the rebel forces were moving in full strength from Bentonville, whence they had proceeded from Cross Hollows, and with rapid marches were endeavoring to cross the creek, and, by placing themselves on the north, to cut off our retreat.

An advance of about two thousand cavalry reached the desired position, and made a fierce onslaught on Sigel, hoping to take possession of our large and valuable train. Sigel proved himself the right man in the right place. He gallantly met the enemy, and, while he repelled their charge, prevented them from seizing upon our wagons. The brave and accomplished officer seemed ubiquitous. He rode rapidly here and there, giving orders and observing the point of attack and the situation of the enemy, at the same time cheering and encouraging his troops.

Sigel's desire was to keep the communication open between himself and the main camp, and the enemy's design to cut off this avenue for reinforcements. They closed round him with tumultous shouts, and believed they had accomplished their purpose, when Sigel rushed in upon them with his brave followers and compelled them to give way.

For two hours the strife went on with great ardor on both sides; but it seemed as if the Federals would soon be compelled to yield. There seemed no hope for them. They must become exhausted, and doubtless they would have done so, had their destiny been in less powerful and experienced hands than Sigel's.

About the trains, the din of strife rose louder than before and the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon awoke the surrounding echoes. The enemy were losing ground. They rallied and fell with redoubled force on our heroic band, two hundred of whom had already proved their patriotism with their blood. The combat was hand to hand. Horsemen were dismounted, and struggled with the infantry, while the officers were sometimes seen defending themselves against the advancing bayonets of the common soldiers.

A superhuman effort on the part of the enemy, and a third time the Federalists were surrounded. Firmer and firmer were the rebels closing around the five or six hundred braves, who were evidently going to the wall. Only one was left:

"Follow me!" thundered Sigel, and his proud steed trampled an approaching rebel under his haughty feet.

A deep, strong earnest cry from the Unionists, and they met the foe with the rush of determination and energy of despair.

THE SECOND DAY.

The enemy during the night and early in the morning poured in from the Bentonville road, and gathered in heavy force to our rear, sweeping round to the right, and occupying both sides of the Keetsville road, a position from which it was absolutely necessary to dislodge them, or surrender all hope of success.

Truly, before the second day's engagement began, the prospect was very dark.

Defeat seemed to stare us in the face, and the sole thing possible appeared a struggle to prevent too disastrous a discomfiture.

The way to Missouri was defended by thirty thousand of the enemy; and we had little more than one-third the number to dispute the perilous passage. On the south were the Boston mountains. To the east or west we could not go. Were we not hemmed in by nature and the enemy?

Gen. Carr's division was sent by Gen. Curtis to force the enemy from their position. About ten o'clock in the morning the battle was renewed with increased ardor, and soon the batteries from both sides were replying to each other with death-dealing voices.

Gen. Carr made a spirited and heavy charge upon the enemy under McCulloch and Price.

The rebels reeled as we went against them, but their column did not break.—The charge was repeated. Still the foe stood firm, opening a galling fire from two batteries whose presence had not before been known. Our troops were then thrown into confusion, and three companies of infantry and Col. Ellis's cavalry were ordered to silence the destructive guns.

Carr's column advanced and fell back, and advanced again, and beyond them, up the hill, the cavalry and infantry were struggling to capture the detested guns.—The regiment which protected the batteries met them fairly and freely, and, for half an hour, the two combatants were so commingled that they almost failed to recognize one another.

"Our men have the batteries," was announced, and the Federalists rent the welkin with their huzzas.

Through the blue curling vapors our men could be seen dragging the guns after them. Ere they had gone a hundred yards, the rebels were behind them, struggling like Hercules for the repossession of the pieces.

Blood streamed anew, and shouts, and groans, and prayers, and curses, went up with the gigantic forms of smoke in the upper air.

Brief triump. The batteries are lost. Our men have been overpowered by numbers. They retire, and blood marks their progress, and many dead are abandoned.

Midnight comes; and the scattered words of the sentinels are heard; and the Federalists and rebels are sleeping on their arms, dreaming, it may be, of the time when they were friends and brothers, and America had not become one vast military camp.

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.

At six o'clock, our guns opened on the enemy, and our fire was returned from twenty pieces. The firing did little harm. The enemy's shot passed over our heads. Our cause was growing darker.

Gen. Sigel observes new positions for our operations. We plant six batteries at different points commanding their principal forces. A fire of ball is shattering the space with its roar.

The rebels can endure no longer the sheet of flame, out of which go death and pain in a thousand forms. They have lost their faith in their bad cause and themselves. They are panic stricken.

They turn not back. Two of their generals have received their mortal wounds, and the word is: "Save himself who can."

The Yankees have beaten them, and their star has set over the verdureless ridge of this hard-fought field.

The birds twitter overhead. The sun shines warmer and clearer. The atmosphere of blood is purified by the feeling that it was shed in a sacred cause.

THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

Our loss cannot be known at this time, but it must be in the vicinity of seventeen hundred—five hundred killed and some thirteen hundred wounded, most of them slightly. Our officers, contrary to the past experience of this war, suffered little, though they exposed themselves recklessly, as Americans always will do on the battle field.

The rebel loss will never, I presume, be accurately ascertained, as they are lying all over the ridges, in the ravines, among the brush and along the roads. The causalties among the enemy, however, were far greater than with us, and three thousand, of which nine or ten hundred were in killed, I am confident, would not be an over-statement of their loss. Their officers fell thick and fast in the engagement, and their dead and wounded majors, colonels, captains and lieutenants, were at least double ours. The Secession officers were generally brave and dashing, and fought in so praise-worthy a manner as to leave us no regret, so far as courage goes, that they were born upon our own beloved soil.

THE REBELS SLAUGHTERED BY THEIR SAVAGE ALLIES.

It is said the Indians in the engagement of Friday became so excited, by the alcohol they had drank and the scenes that they witnessed, that they turned their weapons upon their own allies, and butchered and scalped the rebels and Federalists with the most charming indifference. An instance if this is given by one of the prisoners, a member of one of the companies that suffered from what the Southerners believed to be the treachery of the savages.

Four companies of the Arkansas troops belonging to Ben. McCulloch's division, were marching up one of the ridges north of Sugar Creek on Saturday morning, to strengthen the enemy, who were hardly pressed by Gen. Sigel. They soon came in sight of about three hundred Creeks and Choctaws who stood on the brow of an adjacent hill. When within about one hundred and fifty yards of the savages, the latter opened fire on them. The rebel major who commanded the battalion cried out to them that they were killing their friends; but the Indians did not heed what he said, and again discharged their pieces.

"The d—d rascals have turned traitors," cried the Major. "Upon them, Arkansas, and give them no quarter."

The Southerners needed no second order. They attacked them with great energy, and for nearly an hour a desperate battle was waged on the Ridge; the Indians fighting with blind fury, and scalping all who fell into their hands, whether living, wounded, or dead. This is described as one of the severest actions of the entire battle, and the Indians, who were finally routed, are said to have lost one hundred and twenty-five in killed and wounded.

FATHERLY ADVICE TO A BOY IN LOVE.—Now, then Bill, what are ye at down thear at Dick Plimtons' so much? Miss Sally tells me ye've got a 'ankerin' arter Dick's darter 'Liza. You won't come to no good if you do that. It'll be time enough to run after the gals when you're ten years older. I didn't stick up to your mother till I was five-and-twenty, and at first she hit out so hard at me for my "sarse," as she called it, that I was reg-'larly floored. Hows'mever, she come round in time, and we was married at thirty, afore which age my opinion is a man ain't fit, nor ain't intended, nor ain't got no call to cary double weight. So don't get a 'ankering arter Eliza my boy, for Eliza's a good twenty year older than you, if she's a hour. 'Sides, she's got her eye on Tom Summers, as takes out Dr. Carter's wials. If she once finds out you're soft on her, she'll flatten yer 'art out as smoothe as a pancake, and then dance on yer like a mountybank. I know what them tender gals is when they gets a spoony in love with 'em as is young enough to be their own offspring. They aint got no marcy, they ain't, nor no feelin', not more than a Hinjion savage, and why should they?—*John Roby, a Novel.*

☞ Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

☞ The Persians have a saying, that "Ten measures of talk were sent down upon the earth, and the women took nine."

A VERY CLOSE SHAVE.

BY A LONDON DETECTIVE.

The prison at D. is, every way considered, under a better organized and surer system of administration than any other I have known. I have seen many, and looked somewhat closely into their methods of management and discipline, and have often seen much to approve; but the prison at D. surpasses all the rest. Visitors, of whom few, very properly, are admitted, are amazed at the regularity, the order, and most singular of all, the air of security and exceeding quiet that prevails.

As we wandered through the chambers in the freer part of the prison, we came to one from the window of which a man was looking so anxiously that he did not hear us enter. When he turned around, his eyes were glistening with tears. The warden said he did nothing but stand at that window at all times when he was unoccupied. He was a sailor, we learned, whose offence was that he had beaten almost to death a comrade for speaking slightingly of his wife. He was in for three years, six months of which had passed, and he was one of the best men about the prison. They had found out that he was accomplished—that there was no better barber anywhere; so he was elevated above his fellows, to the extent of his dignified position, and the responsibility of razors.

"He has shaved me many a time better than I could have done it myself. Would you like a prison shave, gentlemen?" said the warden.

I thought there was something quite taking in the idea, and acknowedged myself to be touched favorably with the proposition.

"Johnson, you will shave this gentleman?" said the warden

I threw off my coat, and settled myself comfortably in the big chair. Johnson made grave preparations.

I always hated a razor. It was a villainous necessity. I wonder if anybody thinks it delightful, that hissing of the sharp steel over the cheek, and that slow scrape over the throat, with the skin drawn drum-tight.

When my face was shining with the soap, the warden said:

"We will leave you for five minutes, Mr. ———, is that time enough, Johnson?" "Quite time enough, sir," answered Johnson.

The prisoner and I were left alone.—My companions went away in another direction from that we had been pursuing, and the warden swung the door wide open as he passed through, leaving it unclosed. From my position I saw them walk along the top of the wall until they came to a corner, where they spoke a little to the officer in charge, and then they moved on, officer and all out of sight.

Upon each corner of the prison wall a guard is always stationed, well armed to watch that no attempts at escape are made. The moment this one disappeared, I felt a sort of a faint shiver of the razor against my lip. Immediately after, my barber ceased operations, walked leisurely to the door and looked out, and returning, paused an instant at the window where we had found him when we had entered. Then he came back to me and resumed his work. I felt vaguely afraid.

Presently the prisone spoke. His voice was very low, quite a whisper indeed, and he cut his words short. But how distinct they were!

"Do you hear me, sir?" he asked.

"Yes," said I.

"It's a ticklish thing, this shaving, isn't it?" said he. "But my hand is always steady. I can do what I please with a razor—just what I please. Be good enough to keep still, very still, just now. I'm close on to a large vein, you see, right in your neck. Keep very still, and don't stir. I know what would happen, and so do you, if you stirred or spoke a word.

Good God! These were hideous words; but the glare of the man's eye as he came round in front of me, was appalling. I could not have uttered a syllable if I had died otherwise.

"Now," said he, "listen but don't move," and he pressed the flat blade against my throat, as if by way of warning. "I don't like this. I can't stand it. I'm *going*. And, so help me God, if you lift a finger to stop me, or make one noise, both of us will have to die! I would a little rather not hurt you: but—remember!"

He sprang away, and caught up my coat and hat, which lay near, still keeping the razor in his hand. The moment its frightful contact was removed, my inertness vanished. I leaped up, seized the chair in which I had been sitting, and shouted lustily. He turned upon me like a tiger.

"Ah, you will have it, then!" he cried, and rushed toward me.

I thrust him aside with the heavy chair, and, lifting it high in the air, brought it down crashing upon him. He sank for a second, but quickly rose again. He was heavier than I, and twice as strong, I suppose. Persons who have thus been in positions of great danger will not be astonished to hear that I forgot, after my first cry, to call out at all. I thought only of defending myself.

This state of things did not last a quarter of a minute. He would have beaten me down soon enough had I not, in sheer desperation, made use of a trick which I had once before seen successfully employed. I moved my eyes suddenly from him, and stared wildly into the space behind him, pointing at the same time and in the same direction with my arm. By a lucky chance I pointed to the window.

I think that movement saved my life.

He stopped, irresolute, glanced at the window, flung his hands over his head, gasped as if he were choking, and, dashing the razor against the stone wall, fell trembling upon his knees. As I stepped swiftly across the floor he called out to me:

"Don't go, don't go!" he said. "Stand there at the door, if you choose, but wait a minute. It's all over now; and, perhaps if you hear me you won't wonder that I was driven mad."

"Look out at that window, sir, and you'll see, just over the road, a woman with a child in her arms, standing in a doorway. That's my wife and baby—my poor wife and baby. She doesn't know I'm here—thank God for that. I came here under a wrong name, and she supposes I'm far away at sea. I am sure it would break her heart to know the truth. Well, sirs that's my home. I've seen it, and I've seen her every day, these three months.—It used to make me crazy, but I bear it better now. But this chance—was too much for me, And to think that I came near losing all hope of ever seeing her again.

Could I doubt those struggling sobs and tear? There was truth in every tone.—I looked through the window, and saw, as he had told me, a woman standing on the threshold opposite, with a little child. She tossed it up laughingly once or twice and disappeared.

"You won't trust me now I know," said the prisoner; "but I want to beg you not to let the warden know of this. It's no use I know. Well, I swear that I'll be true to home after this. Nothing but three years solitary now, and who can live through that? No, no, you'll let this go by, won't you? You may believe me—you may indeed?"

Feet shuffling along the passage announced the return of my companions. The prisoner endeavored to calm himself, and I put on an air of unconcern which I think was very successful under the circumstances.

"Not shaved yet?" said the warden, astonished. If he had but known how close a shave I had been through.

"I have broken my razor," said Johnson, looking appealingly at me. "See, sir! I must have another."

"Very well," said the warden. "Will you wait?" he asked.

"I think not," said I. "Another time will do me."

So I wiped my face, and went on our way.

Of course I was bound to tell the warden what had happened; but even in that great excitement which naturally followed so narrow an escape, I think that I set forward all that I could in the poor fellow's favor. The warden received the story with perfect composure, and assured me that he would act in such a manner as he thought the occasion needed. He condemned his own heedlessness in opening so evident an opportunity for guilt, with much more earnestness than he spoke of the event itself.

I could not resist visiting the wife of Johnson. I discovered that his story was true, and learned his real name. She was happy in her ignorance of his real condition. I sought to ascertain whether she was able to sustain herself until he should rejoin her; and then she told that the warden of the prison had also come to her, shown interest in her behalf, for which she could not well account, and assured her of his aid and protection in any need that might come to her. She was most grateful, but wondered why he had done so.

A few months ago the following newspaper paragraph appeared. It was much copied and, I suppose, will be readily remembered:

"It is the custom at the prison of D. to permit prisoners whose terms are within a few weeks of expiration to work outside the wall under the supervision of an officer. This privilege is in most cases gladly accepted. A few weeks ago, however, it was declined by a man, who, as his time of freedom drew near, appeared more restless under his confinement than any others. On inquiry it was found that this prisoner had a wife and child living directly within view of the walls, and that for nearly three years he had seen her daily, she being all the time ignorant of his imprisonment, and supposing that her husband who was a sailor, was at sea on a long voyage. He was unwilling that, at the last moment, the fact should be revealed to her; and at his own request, he continued within the walls until his liberation, which took place last week. Excepting on one occasion, his conduct while in prison has been without blemish."

"GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD."

In the neighborhood of Vienna, there lived a young peasant woman who supported herself by the cultivation of vegetables for the Vienna market. She was a widow, still young and handsome, having but one child—a little girl who was just old enough to run about and play with the other children in the neighborhood.

The handsome mother was desirous of a second marriage; indeed she had already set her heart upon a young man who occasionally visited her, and whose proposition of marriage she was now beginning impatiently to wait. But it did not come.

A suspicion crossed her mind, that the obstacle in the way of his proposals was perhaps—*her child*. The struggle in her mind was a fierce one, but she finally resolved that this obstacle should be removed—she would make away with the child!

Beneath her house was a deep cellar where she usually stored her vegetables.—Taking her little daughter by the hand one day, she led it down to the cellar, and thrusting it in, closed the door, locked it, and hurried up stairs.

The same evening her lover came as usual. They supped together—chatted together—but no mention was made of the little absentee.

Twenty-four hours passed, and the mother crept softly down stairs, and listened at the door. The quick ear of the child caught her mother's step, and she implored her to take her out of that dark place—she was so cold and so hungry.

The mother made no answer and crept quietly up stairs again. Soon the lover came; they supped together, and passed a social evening.

Another twenty-four hours passed, and the mother made a second visit to the cellar. Again the little sufferer heard her, and with feeble voice begged for a crust of bread—just one.

The mother's heart faltered for a moment—but she rallied again and left the little one to its fate.

Another day passed. The mother crept quietly down stairs and listened. All was silent. She opened softly the door—the child was dead!

Taking swiftly the body up stairs, she laid it upon a bed, and immediately making a great outcry, called the neighbors together—telling them that her child had sudenly died.

The second day after there was a funeral. The child lay in its coffin bestrewed with flowers, brought by the little playmates in the neighborhood. The procession moved towards the quiet *Gottesacker* (God's acre) where was to be planted this little seed of an immortal flower. The mother stood looking down upon the grave, over which the holy man began with solemn voice to repeat—

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. 'Give us this day our daily bread—'"

A piercing cry, and the mother staggered and fell to the earth. The bystanders ran to her—raised her—when looking wildly around, she related in crazed and gibbering accents, to the shuddering throng around the grave, the very deed she had committed.

They bore her away. Crazed and smitten by the hand of God, she did not long survive, but miserably died—an instance of the swift retribution of the Great Avenger, and an appalling lesson upon the words—

"Give us this day our daily bread."

A STRANGE DREAM.—Old Squire W. is an honest, jovial soul, with few religious scruples—fond of a hearty laugh or a good joke at any time. He relates the following on himself as an actual occurrence:

"One night, boys, I had a very strange dream. I thought I was about to get to heaven A long ladder, like Jacob's, reached from the ground toward the good place, and it was on this ladder that I went up. When I reached the top, I found a space of seven or eight feet intervening between the last round and the celestial gate. I could see within and catch glimpses of the fine things inside. Peter stood at the entrance—he leaned over—reached out his hand and told me to make a big jump. I did jump, boys, and got one of the d—dest falls you ever heard of, for I found myself sprawling on the floor, having jumped out of the bed, while I was trying to jump into Heaven."

☞ The man that laughs is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts.—People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic, who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never know what a pleasant world you are living in until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

Blair County Whig vs. the P. R. R.

"What reams of paper, floods of ink,
Do some men spoil who never think."

The editor of the *Whig* has got *another idea.*—Strange as it may seem, he has been safely delivered of *another* idea. This is the second one he has had since he assumed the editorial quill The first was that the Pennsylvania Railroad was a "soulless corporation;" this one that the same company is a "gr-r-e-a-t corporation." In this last effort he almost surpasses himself. Only once, in his life's story, did he get off anything to match this glowing thought. We have heard said, that in the "good old days of Whiggery" he once rose to address a mammoth mass meeting, on which occasion he pronounced the following highly finished oration:—"Fello-o-ow citizens! This is a gr-r-r-e-a-a-t country!" This was admitted on all hands to be the best speech he had ever made. It nearly fetched him, however. The strain was too great. He was seized with that insidious disease, the belly-ache, in its most malignant form, which threw his body into the most violent contortions. Thanks to the renovating properties of Vermifuge, however, he finally recovered.

As we have before hinted, the controlling idea in his last editorial is "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a great corporation." He has lugged in, it is true, a number of his pet phrases, such as "wickedly deceived"—"outraged and indignant constituency"—"solemn pledges"—"the tonnage tax"—"fair proportion of taxes"—"the pockets of the hardworking farmer and laborer" (into which he would like to get)—"the people's interest"—"peoples' money" (that's a stunner—how the fellow loves the peoples money.) But as he introduces these expressions into *all* his editorials, they shine with the light borrowed from the central sun—the *one idea.* He patches up all his ragged conceptions with the same trumpery. He thinks by this sort of fustian to fool the people. Vain victim of self-flattery! To think that the weekly rehearsal, or rather rehashing, of this dull rigmarole, will dupe a public sentiment which despises him as the eagle despises the owl! They have had a surfeit of this stuff. Every ranting demagogue and fossilized politician prates in equal style. They know this animal. Too often before have they stripped off his various stolen disguises, and shown him as he is. They know how much *he* loves the people, who, even in the nation's travail, could go to Washington and fatten on garbage while the slaughter of the brave went on around him.

In this instance, for once, he has told the truth, in confessing the secret of his hatred to the "great corporation." He says, "we know two cases, where the men seemed to be preferred, because they refused to pay us the rent for the houses they occupied, whilst in the employ of the company." There you have it. These men couldn't pay their rent, and yet the company wouldn't discharge them. It was not enough to drive them out of house and home, this pitying friend of the *poor man* and the "honest mechanic," wanted them turned out of employment. True, they might be driven to want, but even *that* were a punishment far too light for the sin of being too poor to pay him his paltry rents. How his great heart throbs in tender sympathy with the poor man's needs!—Has this exacting landlord *himself* always come up to time? We have known most unforgiving creditors, who, when clutched by a just liability, have not absolutely refused grace at the hands of an honest creditor. This hard creditor has unwittingly told another truth. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company *is* kind to its faithful employees—its *laborers and mechanics.* It *never* turns them off without a cause, even to gratify a hard-fisted landlord. And yet *loudest* among its traducers are found those whose greed of gain, and hungry, griping avarice, will scent the unhappy debtor to his last covert, and "wring,"—yes—*wring* the last cent of his hard earnings. And (would you believe it) these very extortioners and sanctimonious hypocrites, who will turn off their own laborers unpaid and unfed, are forever blubbering about "hard wrung taxes" and "the people's money."—And some, we do not say who, but *some* of these vapid declaimers, while their hoarse jargon about "taxes" is still grating on the air, have been known to bow the knee before the "great corporation," and, "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," beg for its smallest favors.

> "Oh! for a forty parson power to chant
> Thy praise, hypocracy! Oh for a hymn
> *Loud as the virtues thou dost loudly vaunt,*
> *Not practice!"*

The public, having long watched these whimpering and sordid egotists paint their pretensions with the semblance of truth and virtue, have grown sick of it. Some times the truth comes out in spite of them, when you find the lachrymose patriot coming before the people with some such piteous tale, as that the great "mammon of unrighteousness," the "great corporation" declined to second his kind and christian efforts to *screw* money out of his poor tenants. Only give him back his "lost ducats," and he will howl no more. Honest, pious and virtuous J. B. Patriotic, wise, and *liberal* man—would'st thou like to have the "hard cash" now, or wilt thou wait awhile? Say?

☞ The editor of the *Whig* (John Brotherline is his name,) talks about the people being easily humbugged "in politics and *religion.*" Slightly rich, this is. But does the *holy* editor suppose that anybody is *fooled bad* by his hypocritical and false pretences? The people hereabouts know John too well for that. He must get up some other card.

☞ We should like to hear some Southern divine preach a sermon from the following text—1st Samuel, xv, 23, "For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornes is as iniquity and idolatry."

Mr. Hall Vindicated

The contracting editor of the *Whig* charged Mr. Hall, in his *pious* sheet, a week or two since, with having got Mr. Wierman to write the letter as to the repairing of the canal, for the purpose of benefiting himself. This false insinuation brought out the card, which we insert below, from a citizen of Hollidaysburg, which shows the meanness of the *Whig's* falsehood, and that Mr. Hall. acted just as we supposed, to oblige citizens of our adjoining town, and the country along the canal.—No matter how thick the fellow's hide is he ought to feel this, and judging from the lame editorial which preceded it, he does feel it keenly and finds himself driven to the wall for an argument against it or excuse for publishing it. "Hollidaysburg" saw how the article might injure them, and the *Whig* man was forced to publish the truth and admit the falsehood he carved.

The card as published in the last *Whig* is as follows:—

For the Whig.

"Can any one imagine why this letter was addressed to Mr. Hall, a citizen of Altoona?"—Address No. 4, Blair County Whig.

It would be injustice to Mr. Hall to leave the above query unanswered. When it was known to the writer, and many others how the letter above referred to was brought out. Last fall, when an effort was being made by the citizens of this place and elsewhere to procure the repairs of the Pennsylvania Canal, the writer and others called upon L. W. Hall, and urged him to go to Philadelphia and solicit the immediate attention of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to said repairs. Mr. Hall did go to Philadelphia, and after having an interview with President Thompson, returned, and assured us that the repairs would be made at no distant day. Some time after this, the people were still in doubts about the matter, and Mr. Hall was again called upon, and asked to procure an expression of opinion as to when the repairs would be commenced, and the letter referred to was the result of his inquiry of Mr. Wierman. The letter was handed to one of our citizens, who thought proper to have it published; not for the purpose of any other object than to convince our interested citizens that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were acting in good faith in the matter.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

He Didn't Mean it.

The moral, pious, all the honesty, all the decency, government horse contracting, paymastership hunting, "cash down," legal editor of the *Whig*, in the last issue of that sheet, gives the paternity of the editorial articles which appear in the *Tribune* to Mr. Speaker Hall. Instead of feeling mad at the gentlemanly (?) editor of the *Whig* for insinuating such a thing, we take it as a decided compliment, and feel that we are making some advancement in newspaper editing. Really, we had no idea that our humble effusions would be attributed to an intellect which we regard as much brighter than our own, both by reason of education and experience. And again, it is a source of gratification to us to have it published to the world that our humble sheet is deemed worthy to contain the productions of one who holds the second office in the councils of State. O, John, how you have elevated us in the estimation of the public and ourselves. We know you did not mean to do it, but that makes no difference to us, now that the deed is done. Should we make the same progress in the time to come that we have done in the past, we doubt not that the paternity of our editorials will be given to Edward Everett, Charles Dickens, or some other statesman or author of celebrity.—Now hold on, John, don't apply the flattering unction soon again, else we might collapse.

Really, John, we are sorry that we cannot return the compliment. Truth compels us to say that we believe the editorials of the *Whig* are your own productions. No one else would attempt to palm on the public such illy concealed misrepresentations and silly twaddle, and claim for them the merit of truth, wit or passable literature. Again we thank you for your compliment to us. Goodbye, John.

Burnside to McClellan.

The splendid achievements of Burnside are the theme of universal praise. In the midst of our congratulations it is gratifying to the friends of Gen. McClellan, as it must be mortifying to the New York *Tribune* and others of his traducers, that Gen. Burnside ascribes the honor of the plans to the young chief, and expresses his own pleasure that the military sagacity of his commanding officer has been proved by the result of his own brave fulfilment of instructions. Gen. Burnside says;—

"I beg to say to the General commanding that I have endeavored to carry out the *very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations.* I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay *caused by the elements.*"

☞ We have received a circular signed by a committee of Patent Medicine manufacturers complaining of the exhorbitant tax about to be imposed on patent medicines and the spirits of which they are principally compounded. On reading their memorial to the committee of Ways and Means, of Congress, it appears evident that the effect will be to stop the manufacture of these medicines, and consequently the government will lose the revenue it expects to derive from the tax. These manufacturers appeal to the proprietors of the country press to come to their rescue, by stating that this heavy tax must involve a positive prohibition against any future contracts for advertising being made, and a certain embarrassment and probable suspension of a large portion of the country press. We were never aware that patent medicine advertisements kept up the country press. If rural publishers had nothing more to depend upon than the price they get for publishing such advertisements, they would soon go under. Patent medicine men seldom pay more than half price for their advertisements and very often do not pay at all. It is certainly a modest insinuation on the part of the committee, and a nice dodge on their part to get others interested in their behalf. We believe their tax too high, but we believe the committee of Ways and Means will do them justice.

☞ The muddled brain fellow who boasts that he got the *Whig* to make it pay, is out in a long article, in last week's issue, against the making of the "Pacific Railroad." Why what is this man coming to. His monomania on the subject of railroads is alarming. He pitched into and demolished our sheriff and all the county officers, the *Register*, *Standard* and *Tribune*, post masters all through the district, Senators and Representatives, threatened to turn out the Post Master General unless he removed Mr. Patton, and dismiss the Secretary of War unless he appointed *him* pay-master—and not satisfied with all this, he is going to stop the making of the Pacific Railroad. Great and powerful is *we*. Bully on a horse trade. Barnum had better cage this chap.

Latest War News

A spirited engagement took place about four miles South of Winchester, on Sunday last, between some 8,000 Federal troops under Brig. Gen. Shields, and about 15,000 rebels under General Jackson. As yet we have very meagre accounts of the battle, but sufficient has been received to convince us that the struggle was severe and the loss on both sides heavy. The Federal troops gained the day, driving the rebels from the field, and capturing two cannon, a great quantity of small arms and some 300 prisoners. Gen. Shields had his left arm badly shattered between the elbow and shoulder, by being struck with a piece of a shell which exploded near him.

Col. Wm. G. Murray, of Hollidaysburg, Col. of the 84th Pa. Reg., was instantly killed, in the front of the battle, while gallantly leading on his regiment. Capt. Gallaher of Williamsburg, and Lieut. Ream. of Frankstown, belonging to the same regiment were killed. We have reports that other officers were killed, but they need confirmation. Only three hundred of the 84th were in the battle, of which 23 were killed and 63 wounded. As most of the men in this regiment are from this county, considerable anxiety is felt to know the particulars, but it seems we cannot get them for a day or two yet, in consequence of the rapid movements of that portion of the army.

Gen. Banks' division was within two miles of Strausburg, on Tuesday last, and it was supposed that a hard battle would be fought at that place, as all the rebels North of Manassas are congregated there. The Federal forces having possession, at Manassas, of the railroad from Winchester to Richmond, the rebels will be compelled to "foot it" South in case they are defeated.

Gen. Burnside has taken Beaufort, N. C., the rebels evacuating it as he approached. They blew up Fort Macon and set fire to the rebel steamer Nashville, previous to leaving. The steamer was not well fired, however, and has fallen into the hands of the Union forces.

The fight at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, is still progressing. We do not exactly understand the manœuvering of our men at that point, but presume it will be all right in a few days.

The last accounts from Col. Canby's command, in New Mexico, was that he was surrounded, and fears are entertained that he would be entirely cut off.

EMBLEMATIC OF THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Mercury*, from which we have not heard for some time, has an article on flags, asserting that rebeldom has four, all equally objectionable, because too much like that of the Yankees. The *Mercury* however, proposes one which it thinks just the thing. It then gives a fearful and wonderful cut of a flag, consisting of two right-angled triangles and an immense *black bar sinister*, and thus continues: "It is altogether unlike the ensign of any other nation, and *especially unlike that of the Yankee nation.* Those who imagine that a flag should be symbolical, will find in the colors of this one—white and black—an obvious significance.—*Such a standard would typify our faith in the "peculiar institution" and be an enduring mark of our resolve to retain that institution while we exist as an independent people.* For maritime uses, this proposed flag, although it discards the everlasting Yankee stars and the wornout combinations of 'red white and blue,' would be distinguished at as great a distance as any other that could be devised."

A REBEL CAPTAIN BAGGED.—While the Federal forces were making a reconnoisance up the Tennessee lately, a rebel Captain was taken by a Yankee ruse that must have struck him as exceedingly unchivalric. He was out on picket duty.—One of our scouts came suddenly on him at a point where two of his pickets were posted. Fortunately the scout was quick witted, or the capture might have been on the other side. "Who are you?" he boldly inquired of the first rebel whom he reached. "I am a picket." "Well, so am I, too, but a little off my post, looking around for the Yankees." "Where is your post?" asked the Captain; "you've no business to be away from it." "Come this way and I'll show you," responded the scout. The moment he got out of sight of the two privates he quietly informed the officer that he was a picket on the other side, and would have to take him along! And he actually marched the Captain in, sword, pistols, shoulder-straps and all.

THE SOUTHERN CHEVALIER BAYARDS.—The Norfolk *Day Book* openly boasted that the rebels made candles from the bodies of the dead. The statement was too monstrous for belief; but since the evacuation of Manassas, there is said to be undoubtable evidence that the Mississippi soldiers did disinter the bodies of our troops buried at Bull Run boil off the flesh, and make rings and ornaments of the bones. Members of the Sanitary committee assert this positively, and taken in connection with the assertion made by the *Day Book* last fall, the scalping of our dead by the savage allies of the rebels in Arkansas, less savage and brutal than the Mississippi troops, and the advertisement in a Southern newspaper, for blood-hounds to track Federal soldiers, it becomes no longer incredible.

A BRAVE JERSEYMAN.—A newspaper correspondent writing from Roanoke Island says:—"The most remarkable case in hospital is a man named John Lorrence, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, a corporal of Company K, Ninth New Jersey, who had both legs carried away by a cannister shot, in the battle of the 8th ult. One leg was amputated by Dr. Thompson, Surgeon of the First Brigade, and the other by Dr. Rivers of the Fourth Rhode Island. The brave fellows had hardly recovered from the effects of the chloroform administered, when the wild cheers of the army told the story of our success. He raised himself on his arm and with an enthusiasm which thrilled the bystanders, waved his cap in the air and gave three cheers for the Union."

DEVICE OF NELSON'S.—Gen. Nelson has a summary way of dealing with vociforous rebels of the fair sex. On one occasion, as he was riding at the head of his command, a female secessionist thrust her head from the window and screamed "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" This was too much for the temper of the General, and riding close to the fence, he shouted, "Madam, if you dare repeat that again, I'll be cursed if I don't quarter a man in your house who is covered all over with the small-pox." This had the desired effect, and the idolator of Jeff. Davis retired into obscurity until the soldiers were out of sight.

☞ The following incident is told by the Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Farmer*: "A little boy, child of Mr. John Bassett, living with Mr. Spaulding Wheeler, his grandfather, in Brookfield, was kicked in the face and badly hurt by a horse on Monday evening. The child was carried into the house and medical aid sent for. Mr. Wheeler, a few minutes after, went into the room where the child lay, and on looking at his wound was so affected at the sight, that, after the utterance of a few words expressive of the deepest anguish, he fell backward to the floor and immediately expired. The child is likely to get well."

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF MEMPHIS.—*To the People of Memphis:* Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park, (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens. That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house—or even his own, whereby it endanders his neighbor—I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp-post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to cary out the above individual proclamation.

March 7, 1862. JOHN PARK.

The Battle at Newbern.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial* gives the following account of the battle at Newbern, N. C.

At six o'clock on the 14th inst., all the generals were in their saddles, and at seven the column was in motion. The column of General Reno, on the railroad, was the first to move, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, as the right flank regiment, leading the advance. (In its appropriate place I would here mention that Reno's brigade bivouacked along side the track, two companies of the twenty-first having been thrown out as pickets.) The regiment had not proceeded far before, on turning a curve in the road, they saw a train of cars, which had brought reinforcements to the enemy, standing on the track. In front of the locomotive, on a platform car, had been a large rifled gun, which was evidently to be placed in position to rake the road. Our men, however, advanced at the double-quick, and poured in a volley with such accuracy of aim that the enemy, who had already rolled the gun and caisson off the car, did not stop to unload the carriage, but ran into the entrenchments, and the train was backed toward Newbern, leaving the platform-car standing on the track. The Twenty-first had got within short range before discovering the formidable nature of the enemy's earthworks, but now fell back, and, forming line of battle in the woods, opened fire. The Fifty-first New York was moved to the left and ordered forward to engage a series of redans, the Ninth New Jersey occupying the left of the line, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania held in reserve, in the rear of the Ninth, a little to the left.

THE BATTLE.

Meanwhile Gen. Foster's brigade had advanced up the main road to the clearing, when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were sent into the woods to the right of the road, and opening a heavy fire on the enemy, commenced the action of the First Brigade. The Twenty-seventh were sent to their left to support them, and news being received that the enemy were trying to outflank us on the right, the Twenty-fifth were sent to resist the movement.—The Twenty-third being moved to the front next in line of battle, opened fire upon the enemy, which was replied to by very heavy volleys, and a cannonade from a park of field pieces behind the breastwork. The very first cannon shot killed Lieut. Col. Henry Merritt, of the Twenty-third, the ball passing through his body. As he fell he threw up his arms and said, "Oh dear! Oh dear!" Gen. Foster's line of battle was completed by moving the gallant Tenth Connecticut to the extreme left, to a position where they had to fight under the most discouraging disadvantages. The ground was very wet, swampy, and cut up into gullies and ravines, which mostly ran toward the enemy, and, of course, while offering no protection from his fire, exposed them on elevations and in valleys. The regiment had shown, at Roanoke, however, the behavior of veterans, and nothing else could have been expected at this time but that they would stand their gound to the last.

General Parke's brigade, which had followed the First brigade up the main road, was placed in line between the Tenth Connecticut and Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fourth Rhode Island holding the right of line, the Eighth Connecticut the next place, the Fifth R. I. next, and the Eleventh Connecticut on the left. Our line of battle was now complete, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts on the extreme right, and the fifty-first Pennsylvania at the extreme left, and extended more than a mile. The naval battery was in position at our Centre, with Captain Bennett's and Captain Dayton's rifles alongside, and were all worked with the greatest gallantry throughout the day. The officers in charge of the pieces, without exception, I believe, displayed perfect coolness and stood by their guns, in some cases, when a single man was all the assistance they had to work them. This was the case with Acting Master Hammond, of the Hetzel, and Lieut. T. W. B. Hughes, of the Union Coast Guard, the former losing every man, and the latter all but one. The few hours which have elapsed since the battle have not permitted my seeing the naval officers in person, to obtain particulars of their part of the action, and a complete list of killed and wounded. It was my fortune to assist Lieut. Hughes to a trifling extent after he was wounded, and I can testify to the coolness with which he bore his injury. Acting Master Hammond lost both his shoes in the tenacious clay of the road, and for several hours was compelled to walk in stocking-feet through mud and mire.

The battle had waged for something less than an hour, when the Twenty-first lost one of its noblest officers, in the person of Adjutant Frazer A. Stearns, the young man who bore himself so bravely in the difficult and dangerous charge on the right of the enemy's battery on Roanoke Island. Poor Stearns received a bullet in his right breast, and fell dead in his place. He was the son of the president of Amherst College, and possessed the love of his commanding officer, and the whole regiment. Lieut. Colonel Clark, who is in command of the Twenty-first, was affected to tears when relating the circumstances of his untimely death, for he felt almost the love of a father for the young man.

The fire of the enemy was now telling so severely upon the Twenty-first that Col. Clark ordered the regiment forward on a double-quick, and, at the head of four companies entering the breastworks from the railroad track, in company with General Reno, the colors were taken into a frame house, which stood there, and waved from the roof. The men at the nearest guns seeing the movement, abandoned their pieces and fled, and, the four companies being formed again in line of battle, charged down the line upon the battery. Col. Clark mounted the first gun and waved the colors, and had got as far as the second, when two full regiments emerged from a grove of young pines, and advanced upon our men, who, seeing that they were likely to be captured or cut to pieces, leaped over the parapet, and retired to their position in the woods. At this time Capt. J. D. Frazer, of Company H, was wounded in the right arm, and dropped his sword, but, taking it in his left hand, he attempted to escape with his company, fell into the ditch, and was taken prisoner, and dragged inside again over the parapet. A guard of three men was placed over him, his sword was taken, but his revolver being overlooked, he seized the opportunity offered by a charge of the Fourth Rhode Island, and, by the judicious display of his pistol, captured all three of his guard.

On being driven from the battery, Col. Clarke informed Col. Rodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island, of the state of affairs inside, and that officer, unable to communicate with General Parke in the confusion of the fight, acted upon his own responsibility, after consultation with Lieut. Lydig, one of the general's aids, and decided upon a charge with the bayonet. As the Fourth was one of the most prominent regiments in the action, it will be well to go back a little in our narrative, and trace them up to that point. Their position in the line of battle, as ordered by Gen. Parke, was in front of a battery of five guns, and the rifle-pits or redans which were situated immediately in the rear of and protected the right flank of the main battery of nine guns. Until the charge was decided upon by Col. Rodman, the regiment had been firing like the rest of the line, by companies and otherwise. When the command was given to charge, they went at the double-quick directly up to the battery, firing as they ran, and entering at the right flank, between a brick-yard and the end of the parapet. When fairly inside, the Colonel formed the right wing in line of battle, and at their head charged down upon the guns at double-quick, the left wing forming irregularly, and going as they could. With a steady line of cold steel, the Rhode Islanders bore down upon the enemy and, routing them, captured the whole battery, with its two flags, and planted the stars and stripes upon the parapet. The Eighth Connecticut, Fifth Rhode Island, and Eleventh Connecticut, coming up to their support, the rebels fled with precipitation, and left us in undisputed possession.

General Reno's brigade were still attacking the redans and small battery on the right of the railroad, and the firing was very heavy. The Twenty-first was engaging the battery of five small pieces, the Fifty-first New York, the first of the redans, the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieut. Col. Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New York, when in advance with Captain Hazard's company of skirmishers, was shot through the side and fell, but, making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and, in a few minutes, had returned to his place and was cheering on his men. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow, or ravine, from which they would move up to the top of the eminence, discharge their volleys, and retire to such cover as the inequalities of the ground might furnish. General Reno, becoming impatient at the loss of life which his regiments, and particularly Col. Ferrero's was suffering, wished the regiment to advance as soon as possible, so Lieutenant-Col. Potter took a color over the brow of the hill into another hollow, and from here charged up an acclivity and over brushwood and abattis into the redan. The 51st Pennsylvania for a long time held in reserve, was ordered up to participate in the decisive charge of the whole brigade upon the line of redans, and passing through the 51st New York, as it was lying on the ground after having exhausted all its ammunition, came under the heaviest fire, and without flinching or wavering moved to its place, and rushed, with the other regiments, upon the defences of the enemy. The movement of Col. Hartranft's regiment was executed in the most deliberate manner, and proved a complete success.

The movement of the Third Brigade was supported by a charge of the Fourth Rhode Island, from the captured main battery, upon the works which were being assailed, and the enemy, already demoralized by the breaking of their centre, fell back before the grand charge upon the left and front of their position, and fled in confusion. On the extreme right, the brave Twenty-fourth, and its supporting regiments, had been advancing inch by inch, standing up against the enemy's musketry and cannonade without flinching, and at about the time when the Fourth Rhode Island charged in at the right flank the colors of the Twenty-fourth were planted on the parapet at the left, and the whole of the First Brigade poured into the fortification. The whole line of earthworks was now in our hands, and the cheers of our men, from one end of it to the other, broke out with fresh spirit as each new regimental color was unfuled on the parapet.

While all the regiments engaged in the battle are deserving of high praise for their steadiness under fire, the spirit with which they surmounted the most formidable obstacles, and the fidelity with which they obeyed the commands of their generals, certain regiments, by the peculiarity of their distribution, perhaps, were made more prominent for their gallantry. These were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, Tenth Connecticut, Twenty-first Massachusetts, and Fifty-first New York. When the charge of the Fourth Rhode Island had been made, and the colors were carried along the whole length of the main battery, General Burnside asked some one what regiment that was. On being told the Fourth Rhode Island, he said, "I knew it. It was no more than I expected. Thank God, the day is ours."

Mexican Affairs.

There is nothing extraordinary in the withdrawal of the British contingent from the invading army which some weeks ago took possession of Vera Cruz, and threatened to retain Mexico until certain claims, on the part of France, Spain, and England, were satisfactorily met. The triple treaty is broken up by this British withdrawal, and here, it may be presumed, ends the manœuvre of destroying the republican by establishing the monarchical form of government in Mexico. The dispute is to be settled by negotiation instead of by arms, and the Mexicans have carried the point of getting it admitted that the invasion was uncalled for. This is important, as it will prevent the Allied Powers from dropping on Mexico for the costs of the expedition. In the end, most probably, Mexico will make (or promise to make) some engagement for paying the interest on what she owes.

Some of the Spanish troops have returned to Cuba. French reinforcements, which had arrived, were sent back to France, without landing. The British troops had taken the wings of the morning, and departed for Bermanda, *en route* for England.

The result of the expedition is as much (and no more) as could have been obtained, without resorting to arms. Just now neither France, Spain, nor England is flush of money, but very much the reverse. They went to the expense of sending an amy across the Atlantic, and then the order was—"back again." The whole affair reminds us of the old couplet,

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—*marched down again.*"

Several times, since the opening of the Parliamentary session, questions have been put to the British Ministry as to this Mexican Expedition.—Lord Palmerston cannot afford, just now, to have a single unpopular issue, and has probably obtained the self-conviction that Napoleon has been too crafty for him. It shows no small courage, and a great deal of good sense, for such a statesman as Palmerston virtually to confess that he took a wrong step. No doubt, he sent instructions to Sir Charles Wyke, the British Minister in Mexico, to withdraw the British troops and send them home on the first pretext. A continuous and heavy expense is thus ended, and the only question is—what remonstrance has our Government made, or is to make, on the violation? by the invading Powers, of the Monroe doctrine? The expedition, it cannot be denied, did violate it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HOW OFTEN SHE WAS STRUCK.—One who was aboard the Monitor writes:—"The Merrimac's projectiles were mostly percussion shells, fired from 10 or 11-inch rifled pieces. Twenty-three shots struck us including two from the Minnesota, which, during the engagement, fired over our heads. The deepest indentation on our terret was two and one-half inches, produced by a 150-pound percussion shell fired at a distance of twenty feet perpendicular with the side. Our deck received four shots making slight depressions. One shot struck us on the angle formed by the deck and side, tearing up the iron plating about one-third the width of a sheet, starting the bolts and splintering the wood a little. Three or four others struck us just above the water-line with no other effect than making indentations of two inches.—The pilot house received one shot on one of the upper corners nearly battering it down. A little later in the action, however, a heavy shell was thrown from a distance of about fifteen feet, against the front, at an angle of about thirty degrees, striking the two upper bars just at the look-out crack, the main force being on the lower of the two, forcing it in about an inch on the opposite side. She twice attempted to open a hole in our side with her ram, as she did the Cumberland, once striking us squarely on our beam, nearly abreast of the terret, jarring us somewhat, and leaving a small dent on our iron side. Our hull remains perfectly tight, and the turret, notwithstanding the severe hammering, revolves as accurately and as easily as when we left New York."

HEROIC SAILORS OF THE CUMBERLAND.—The scenes on board the Cumberland, writes a correspondent, were heart-breaking. Two of the gunners, at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms and would not be removed, and went down embracing them. One gunner had both his legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps on his raw and bloody thighs, seized the Janyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out, "Back to your guns, boys! give 'em h—l! Hurrah for the old flag!" He lived till she sunk.

☞ The mail-clad gunboats and the mortar boats which took so glorious and, indeed, so indispensable a part in the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, were planned and commenced by Gen. Fremont, and constituted one of the great evidences of extravagance and incompetence on the part of that officer.

What's the Matter with Davis?

It was thought, writes the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, that the President's graceful and pious inaugural was but the prelude to important suggestions, which would appear in the message. When the message was found to contain no hint of the policy adapted to the crisis, it was hoped the President had measures to be made known in secret session. Day after day of secret session passed, and yesterday Congress was compelled to pass a resolution calling upon the President to say what additional men and means are necessary for the public service. In other words, we have a President who suggests not a single measure for the relief of his country at this trying juncture. His replies to the late resolutions calling for the publication of Jenifer's and other reports, would seem to indicate that he regards any question put to him by Congress as a presumptuous interference with matters which do not concern them. I feel with inexpressible grief that the cause is in *imminent* danger in consequence of the unhappy preversity of one man, and it is my duty to acquaint the country with the truth and nothing but the truth.

In talking the matter over with one of our ablest Congressmen, he expressed the opinion that unless Mr. Davis, by a change in the Cabinet, and other measures, indicated a disposition to meet the crisis, nothing would be left us but to close with him at once. I told him a change of the Cabinet and of the Generals would do little good, so long as the President's character underwent no change. He must cease directing his Cabinet and the armies. Otherwise, matters would go on precisely as before. He sighed, but added that Mr. Davis was much subdued by our late reverses, and far less imperious in his manner than he has been up to this time. This was two days ago, and as yet there is no indication of a change of any sort. It is thought the bill for the creation of a Generalissimo emenates from the President. It is feared he wants merely a man of straw to screen him from popular odium. It is hoped he will get a man of independence and energy. It is asserted confidently that Mr. Benjamin will go into the State Department, but nothing is known.

Vice President Stevens, at the formation of the Government, urged that a hundred or even two hundred millions' worth of cotton should be pledged in Europe for armor-clad ships, completely manned and equipped, by means of which we could have bid defiance to the Yankee Navy, but the President refused to act upon the suggestion. Indeed he seems to consider every suggestion a personal insult.

In another letter the *Mercury's* correspondent writes: Shall the cause fail because Mr. Davis is incompetent? The people of the Confederacy must answer this plain question at once, or they are lost. Tennessee, under Sidney Johnston, is likely to be lost. Mr. Davis retains him. Van Dorn writes that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims of Price are recognized. Mr. Davis will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly to restore public confidence. Mr. Davis is motionless as a clod.—Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashville has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnston, to lay down their arms, and paved the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Davis remains as cold as ice. The people must know, and feel, and be felt. The Government must be made to move.

SINKING OF THE REBEL STEAMER PRINCE—SEVENTY-FIVE REBELS DROWNED.—A young river man by the name of McBride, who lately came to Cincinnati from Hickman, Kentucky, brings important intelligence. He says: The *Prince*, built in Cincinnati by Captain B. J. Butler, of Vicksburgh, and recently sold to the Confederate Government for 26,000, was one of the fleet of steamers used by the rebels in the evacuation of Columbus. She was commanded by Captain Dick Love, an owner of one of the wharf-boats at Memphis. The *Prince* left Columbus March 7th, and while on her way to New Madrid, crowded with rebel soldiery, was snagged and sunk in the chute, four miles above Hickman. She went down suddenly, the water being over her hurricane deck. Seventy-five soldiers are known to have perished. She had also on board one hundred and ninety-six kegs of powder, and considerable flour and other provisions, which was also lost. Two immense water-tanks, used for supplying water for the troops on the Columbus Bluffs, were on her hurricane deck. Many of her passengers succeeded in getting into the tanks as she went down, and were thus rescued from drowning. Nothing was saved from the wreck. The safe, containing a large amount of Confederate money, was lost.

ERICSSON'S HARBOR DEFENCE.—Capt. Ericsson said, at a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, that he thought the question lay in a nut-shell. We cannot want anything very extensive. My opinion is, (he added) that the best way is to get guns of double or quadruple the calibre of those at present employed, and to place them on small boats adapted to their use and to protect the gunners. In forty days a dozen of such vessels—say twenty-four feet beam and one hundred and twenty feet long, and strengthened with iron—could be built. In forty to sixty days enough of these vessels might be at our command to protect the city against all the vessels of every other nation in the world. The heavy guns carried by these boats would at once sink any iron-clad vessel afloat. Captain Ericsson said, after referring at length to the feasibility of his plan, that all the citizens of New York had to do was to employ the mechanical talent and resources in their midst, and the city would soon be fully protected.

GEN. GARFIELD AT IT AGAIN.—A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Catlettsburg, says:—A boat has just arrived from Piketon, bringing the particulars of Gen Garfield's expedition to Pound Gap, forty miles beyond Piketon. There were five hundred rebels intrenched on the summit of the Cumberland Mountain, at Pound Gap. The General ascended the mountain with his infantry by an unfrequented path, three miles below the Gap, and while his cavalry, by advancing *along the* main road, and making a vigorous attack in front, drew the rebels a short distance down from the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge and completely routed them, after a fight of less than twenty minutes. They abandoned everything.—After chasing the flying fugitives six miles into Virginia, and quartering his men over night in their captured camp, the General burned their barracks, consisting of sixty log huts, together with a large quantity of stores. The rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody hurt on our side.

SWIFTNESS OF BIRDS.—It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than 150 miles in an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The flight of the common crow is nearly 25 miles an hour; and Spallanzani found that of the swallow to be 92 miles, while he conjectures that the rapidity of the swift is nearly three times greater. A falcon, belonging to Henry IV., of France, flew from Fountainbleau to Malta, in less than 24 hours, the distance being 1,350; and it is probable that his flight was about 75 miles an hour, as such birds fly in the day time only.—These facts show how easily birds can accomplish their extensive migrations, especially when we consider that a favorable wind materially helps them on their voyage.

☞ A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Esq., had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant (Dr. Kittridge) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but, on the contrary, all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.

Altoona Trib

LOCAL ITE

A CAUTION IN USING KEROSENE.—The great competition in the manufa or Kerosene oil has reduced the price quently increased the liability to thro article on the market, we may be doi ers a service by printing the following ly elicited at a Coroner inquest in M Mrs. Siddons having been burnt to explosion of a can of Kerosene oil, wi attempted to kindle a fire, and it bei understood that Kerosene oil was no the coroner gave the case a thorough The facts shown were principally in t of George Mowry, of Tittusville, Pen He testified that he was a refiner of has been a manufacturing chemist fo years; is the first who introduced t oil from Pennsylvania into New York ness then poured out about four ounc the oils produced by Dr. Pearl. T oil did not ignite. The oil sold to ignited instantaneously. An oil man Mr. Kelly, of Green Point, ignited Another sample purchased at Mr. K by a juryman, did not ignite. The benzole or benzine and heavy oil, igni

The witness then testified that, in t refining, an extremely light fluid, term erly Benzine, Benzole or Naptha, b new to chemists, comes over first. mixture of various oils supposed by very numerous, but really only a few, and lastly heavy oil and paraffine; th a temperature of melting lead; the l and the first, that is the benzine, and rejected, while the intermediate oils a and often after a treatment with sul soda, and washing, are delivered to th illuminating oil. If, however, through ignorance the manufacturer adds the fi that run over, to the intermediate porti plosive oil is the result, dangerous precis portion to the quantity of benzine tha added. A test for such explosive oil w application of a match, as shown by th better would be the warming of the o perature of 100 deg., and then offering match; if it ignited it should be rejecte The following test was proposed befo as the easiest method of detecting impur Pour out a teaspoonfull and immerse i ed match, and if it will take fire befo perature is raised to 110 degrees, the explosive.

A. M. L. & R. R. A.—The following just been added to the Library of the A chanics' Library and Reading-Room A and are now ready to be taken out by m

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Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CAUTION IN USING KEROSENE.—Now that the great competition in the manufacture of coal or Kerosene oil has reduced the price, and consequently increased the liability to throw an inferior article on the market, we may be doing our readers a service by printing the following facts recently elicited at a Coroner inquest in New York.—Mrs. Siddons having been burnt to death by the explosion of a can of Kerosene oil, with which she attempted to kindle a fire, and it being generally understood that Kerosene oil was not explosive, the coroner gave the case a thorough examination. The facts shown were principally in the testimony of George Mowry, of Titusville, Pennsylvania.—He testified that he was a refiner of petroleum; has been a manufacturing chemist for twenty-six years; is the first who introduced the petroleum oil from Pennsylvania into New York. The witness then poured out about four ounces of each of the oils produced by Dr. Peard. The Kerosene oil did not ignite. The oil sold to the deceased ignited instantaneously. An oil manufactured by Mr. Kelly, of Green Point, ignited immediately. Another sample purchased at Mr. Kelly's works by a juryman, did not ignite. The mixture of benzole or benzine and heavy oil, ignited easily.

The witness then testified that, in the process of refining, an extremely light fluid, termed improperly Benzine, Benzole or Naptha, but which is new to chemists, comes over first. After this a mixture of various oils supposed by many to be very numerous, but really only a few, comes over, and lastly heavy oil and paraffine; these latter at a temperature of melting lead; the last portions and the first, that is the benzine, and paraffine are rejected, while the intermediate oils are reserved, and often after a treatment with sulpheric acid, soda, and washing, are delivered to the trader, as illuminating oil. If, however, through cupidity or ignorance the manufacturer adds the first portions that run over, to the intermediate portions, an explosive oil is the result, dangerous precisely in proportion to the quantity of benzine that has been added. A test for such explosive oil would be the application of a match, as shown by the jury; still better would be the warming of the oil to a temperature of 100 deg., and then offering a lighted match; if it ignited it should be rejected.

The following test was proposed before the jury as the easiest method of detecting impure kerosene: Pour out a teaspoonfull and immerse in it a lighted match, and if it will take fire before the temperature is raised to 110 degrees, then the oil is explosive.

A. M. L. & R. R. A.—The following books have just been added to the Library of the Altoona Mechanics' Library and Reading-Room Association," and are now ready to be taken out by members:

"Biglow Papers," by J. R. Lowell.
"Undercurrents of Wall Street—a Romance of Business."
"The Glaciers of the Alps—a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents."
"Past and Presents," by Carlyle.
"Life of Lord Byron," by Thomas Moore.
"The Book of Snobs," by Thackeray.
"Fitz-Boodle's Confessions," by Thackeray.
"Vanity Fair—a Novel without a Hero," by Thackeray.
"Faust—a Tragedy," by Goethe."
"English Humorists," by Thackeray.
"Elsie Verner—a Romance of Destiny," by Holmes.
"Poems," by J. G. Saxe.
"Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Lockhart.
"The Attic Philosopher in Paris; or, a Peep at the World, from a Garret."
"Spare Hours," by J. Brown, M. D.
"Jeames' Diary—a Legend of the Rhine," by Thackeray.
"The Voyage of a Naturalist around the World," by Darwin.
"Heir of Wast-Wayland," by Howitt.
"The Origin of Species," by Darwin.
"The Arabian Nights Entertainment."
"Yellow-Plush Papers," by Thackeray.
"A Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith."
"Phernixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques."
"The Sand-hills of Jutland," by H. C. Andersen.
"Goethe's Correspondence with a Child."
"Du Challi's Adventures in Africa."

☛We are not so lost to all sense of honor as to be guilty of betraying the secrets of those who have confided in us, unless they first prove false; and we are compelled, in self-vindication, to meet them with weapons of their own choosing.—We have not done anything since our connection with the publication of the *Tribune* which we would care to conceal from the public. We will not now admit or charge anything, but simply state for the information of the editor of the *Whig*, that if he wishes his nefarious transactions, in the congressional campaign of 1858, made known to the public, it is only necessary for him to reproduce, a little more explicitly, an item in the last issue of his paper. We can accommodate the *Whig* man to his heart's content in any line, as we happen to know a thing or two which would place him in any other than an enviable position before the community. We know whereof we affirm, and when we have unscrupulous men to deal with, we deal with them unscrupulously. Talk straight out, John, or sing mum.

THE NEW SOUTH.—This is the title of a paper just started at Port Royal S. C., edited by Adam Badeau and published by Joseph H. Sears, Postmaster at that place. It was sent us by Lieut. J. R. Findley. It is less than half the size of the *Tribune* and is sold at five cents per copy. It supports the National Government and announces as part of its mission the dissemination of correct knowledge of the government and its resources throughout the South. Wherever our army goes, capturing cities and towns in which there are presses and types, newspapers will be published by printers and editors, who are abundant in every regiment, and by this means as much will be accomplished in the way of crushing out rebellion as by the sword. We believe that if the masses in the South were rightly informed as to the power and intentions of the national government the rebellion would soon be at an end. Let them have it.

OFF TO NEW YORK.—Our young merchant, R. A. O. Kerr, has left for Philadelphia and New York to lay in his supply spring goods. Knowing all the "ropes" around wholesale houses in those cities, and buying for cash, he is enabled to secure a selection of goods at low prices. Rob understands his business and the wants of his customers, and he will bring a stock of goods that will please, both in style and price.

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE.

WINCHESTER, March 25.

On Sunday morning, at sunrise, Gen. Jackson being reinforced, attacked Gen. Shields near Kearnstown, three miles distant. The rebel force was composed of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry, five thousand infantry, and nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery.

The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio infantry, the first Michigan, and the first Virginia cavalry on the right, which drove the rebels back half a milé. when the enemy got their guns again in position in dence woods, flanked by the infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when General Shields, through Col. Kimball, ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and thirteenth Indiana charged their centre, and the fight became general, with a terrible slaughter on both sides.

Col. Murray, of the eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed.

The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic of the enemy ensued. Our troops followed, and drove them till dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, and muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable.

WINCHESTER, March 25—Evening.—It is currently reported to-night that Gen. Banks overtook and destroyed two hundred of Jackson's wagons.

Gen. Banks, who was on his way to Washington, on Sunday, returned and assumed command.

In the meantime, Gen. Shields' division, commanded by Col. Kimball, pursued the enemy beyond Newtown, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men, who were perfectly demoralized and beyond control, threw overboard their dead and wounded, to lighten the wagons in their retreat.

It is a noticeable fact that nearly all of the rebels wounded were shot in the head and breast, thus showing the superiority of our marksmen.

Those of our troops principally engaged were as follows:

The 84th and the 110th Pennsylvania Regiments; the 4th and 8th Ohio Regiments; the 7th, 18th and 14th Indiana Regiments; the 1st Virginia Regiment; the Michigan Cavalry; and Daum's battery of Parrot guns.

It was evidently known to many in Winchester that Jackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits previously displayed by numbers of the Secession residents—both men and women.

The fact of Gen. Shield's command having been screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants of Jackson to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that Jackson could enter unobstructed. This evidence is derived from the prisoners.

Good judges estimate the enemy's loss at over two hundred killed, five hundred wounded, and three hundred prisoners, including an aid-de-camp of Jackson's staff.

Our loss was one hundred and fifty killed and about three hundred wounded.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—The details of the fight on Sunday record more deeds of personal history and daring than any battle in history.

Captain Shriber, aid and inspector of General Shield's division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of Stone Ridge, in company with two orderlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers, killing the two orderlies.—Capt. Shriber charged on them, running one through to the hilt of the sword, and receiving a ball through the cap, but escaped unhurt.

Capt. Perkins, the chief of General Banks' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor.

The twelfth rebel regiment engaged were all Virginians, including the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 13th, 23rd, 42nd and 32nd Virginia regiments, and one provisional and one Irish regiment. They had the assistance of Ashby's cavalry, and two eight gun batteries, one six gun battery, and one four gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some of the captured Bull Run pieces.

The four color bearers of the 5th Ohio were successively killed, when Capt. Witcomb seized the colors, and prepared sword in hand to defend them. He fell with a shot through the head.

A youthful rebel fell, receiving two wounds in the breast. When he was approached by one of our officers, he enquired if the officer knew Gen. Banks. He received an affirmative reply. "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance," said the boy, "for I have three brothers in the federal service, and I want them to know that I died true to the Union."

Gen. Shields' arm was badly shattered, and owing to the imperfect setting it first received, he must undergo the painful operation of having it re-set.

This morning many of the bodies of both Union and rebel soldiers remained on the field, but they have since been interred.

Many of the wounded have died since having been brought to this city.

The ladies of this town are busy furnishing the wounded with comforts.

The ladies connected with the theatre, which is now occupied as a hospital, are also assidious in their attendance to the sufferers.

The latest reports to-night represent all quiet in the neigborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John A. Washington were in Sunday's fight, and both were wounded, while one was taken a prisoner.

From Lieut. Morrow, of Frankstown, who came home on the East Line last evening, having been wounded in the foot, we gather the following information concerning the killed and wounded of the 84th regiment.

Col. Murray was struck by three balls. The first carried away the oilcloth covering of his cap but did him no injury. The second struck exactly in the centre of the bugle on the front of his cap, and passed through his head, killing him instantly. The third struck him in the thigh as he was being carried from the field. His remains arrived in Harrisburg on Wednesday where they will remain until to-morrow (Friday) when they will be forwarded to Hollidaysburg on the Mail Train.

Capt. Gallaher, of Williamsburg, was struck by a minnie ball above the left eye and instantly killed. Lieut. Reem, of Frankstown, and privates Paul Long, from near Hollidaysburg, Brubaker, from near Altoona, and Joseph Miller, from Williamsburg, were also killed. Twenty-three of the 84th regiment were killed, but the above are all the names we have.

Lieut. Holliday, of Tipton, Lieut. Morrow, of Frankstown, and privates Wilson and Hileman, of the latter place, and Hancock, of Williamsburg are among the wounded.

We have heard of a number of instances of noble daring and narrow escapes on the part of the gallant men of the 84th and 110th, but we have not space to chronicle them this week. We will do them justice in our next, by which time we expect to have full particulars. Pennsylvanians can fight. Hurrah for the 84th and 110th and the flag of our Union forever!

PANIC AT PEA RIDGE.—Our aggregate loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of Pea Ridge, was 1,812. As an evidence of the dispiriting effect of the contest, it is stated that a Colonel of Arkansas militia retreated with his regiment fourteen miles from the scene of action, and there ordered his men to stack their arms, and return to their homes, he being utterly disheartened and disgusted with the rebellion, and his men being equally so, judging from the fidelity with which they carried out his orders. Their guns, two hundred in number, were found by our troops carefully stacked and unguarded in a narrow ravine.

A FEW WORDS TO CASH BUYERS.—The "Panic Store" being the only one in this section of the State that sells exclusively for cash, and at cash prices, the proprietor wishes to impress a few facts and figures upon the minds of cash buyers:

1st, That he has but one price on his goods, and that price only five per cent. advance on cost.

2d, That by doing a strictly cash business he can and does sell cheaper than any house which does a credit, because, 1st, parties buying at a credit store, even though they pay cash for their purchases, pay credit prices, for the reason that the proprietors of credit stores are afraid to sell to cash customers at lower figures than they do to their credit customers, lest their credit customers should find it out and withdraw their patronage; and, because 2d, by selling for cash only he gets no bad accounts on his books and loses no money, consequently he is not compelled to tax paying customers to make up his losses on non-paying ones.

3d. For proof of these assertions he refers to the following figures:

All styles of Prints sold elsewhere at 16 cents per yard, he sells at 12½ cts. per yard.

Domestic Ginghams only 12½ cts. per yd.—sold elsewhere at 16 cts.

Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, 1 yard wide, 14½ cts.

All kinds of Dry Goods sold at old prices.

Extra Syrup Molasses, such as Lovering's and other standard brands, only 60 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 75 cts. per gallon. Sugar-house Molasses 35 cts. per gallon—sold elsewhere at 50 cts. per gallon.

Fine Black Tea only 50 cents per lb.—sold elsewhere at $1.00 per lb.

Wedgewood's fine Iron-stone Tea Sets—46 pieces—only $8.87—sold elsewhere at $5.00 and $5.50. Common Tea Sets only 20 cts.—sold elsewhere at 25 and 30 cts.

Fine Calf-skin Shoes only $1.00 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.50. Black Lasting Gaiters—warranted—only $1.20 per pair; heretofore sold at $1.75. Men's Kip Boots only $2.50—sold elsewhere at $4.00 and $4.50.

Carpets from 12½ cts. per yard up to all wool at 62½ cts. per yard.

Call and examine, and price for yourselves.

R. A. O. KERR.

N. B.—Agent for the celebrated Family Sewing Machines of Wheeler & Wilson (which we always keep on hand).

ALTOONA, Feb. 13, 1862—tf.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assartment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

LOST—Some two weeks since, between M. Runyan's market house and the residence of the subscriber, a sable fur wrist cuff. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the undersigned, at the Superintendent's Office, or at his residence. R. PITCAIRNS.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale, an excellent young riding horse and a good work horse. They can be seen at the livery stable of Wm. Johnson, in this place. A bargain may be had in these horses. For information inquire of R. PITCAIRNS.

☛FRESH CAN OYSTERS.—Josh Williams requests us to inform the public that intends to keep on hand, for some time to come, a good supply of the best fresh can oysters to be had, and will furnish them in any quantity at the lowest rates.—Call on Josh if you want a can of good oysters.

☛Hang your banners on the outer walls; the cry is, still they come! Yes; crowds still continue to rush to Fett.'s *Oak Hall*.

☛When Breckinridge was first accused of treason he asked a suspension of public opinion.—Now public opinion asks a suspension of him.

☛At the battle of Pea Ridge the Fourth Iowa Regiment went into the fight with 500 men, and came out with 180. Its Colonel (Dodge) had three horses shot under him, and was wounded.

☛The little Monitor, without a ram, could fight and capture the largest wooden armed ship that ever floated, or the Merrimac could sink her with her ram in fifteen minutes.

☛The matter of running away has been reduced to a science by the rebels. At Newbern, as soon as they heard of the approach of the Yankees, they got a train ready, and as soon as they were whipped, they jumped into the cars, and ran off at the rate of twenty miles per hour. That beats Floyd's style.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. Wm. Hunt, Mr. DANIEL IRWIN to Miss MARY KELLEY, all of Williamsburg.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. D. A. Isenberg, Mr. ALBERT B. FLOOD, of Williamsburg, to Miss M. A. ISENBERG.

DIED.

In Newry, on the 16th inst., AUSTIN, son of David and Elizabeth Cassidy, aged 4 years.

Near Frankstown, on the 25th ult., JULIA LAURA, daughter of Albert and Mary Wilson, aged 7 years, 3 months and 26 days.

In this place, on the 22d inst., ELMIRA B., youngest daughter of Jacob and Annie Kist, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In this place, on the 17th inst., GEORGE EDWIN, only son of Joseph Haslett, aged 3 years and 10 months.

In this place, on the 17th inst., ELMER ELLSWORTH, son of Daniel and Susan Dickson, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Death has plucked the tender bud,
With his cold, resistless hand,
But it will bloom an opened flower
In Heaven's bright and happy land.

Transplanted by the hand of God,
In that bright world above,
There to bloom a lovely flower
In the bosom of Jesus' love.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN!—A HOUSE AND LOT in the West Ward. Also, a good BUILDING LOT, within a square of the Superintendent's Office. For particulars, inquire of JAMES LOWTHER.
A.toona, March 25th, 1862–3t.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, March 27th, 1862–3mos.

JUST RECEIVED At the MODEL STORE,
FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS,
CREAM CHEESE,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRY BEEF,
SUGAR CURED HAMS, 10 Cts. per lb.
March 20–3t J. & J. LOWTHER.

CHAIRS!—CHAIRS!—CHAIRS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he constantly keeps on hand, and for sale, at ISAAC CROMER'S SHOP, IN LOUDONSVILLE, a splendid assortment of CHAIRS, at prices as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere.
AUGUSTUS CORNMESSER.
ISAAC CROMER, Agent.
Altoona, March 13, 1862–3t.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURES

of Altoona Borough from the 19th day of February, 1861, up the 7th day of March, 1862, inclusive.

DANIEL LAUGHMAN, Treasurer of Altoona Borough in account with said Borough.

DR.

To cash received of John McClelland, Collector,			$448 00
" " "	Joseph K. Ely	"	1904 63
" " "	A. A. Smyth, for permits,		5 00
" balance,			94
			$2358 57

CR. by cash paid on Borough orders as follows:

W. W. Snyder, labor on streets,			$176 75
Daniel Coyle,	"	"	152 26
J. McCulloch,	"	"	123 00
John Haney,	"	"	129 25
Chas. Meloy,	"	"	89 50
John Meloy,	"	"	22 25
			$693 00

Paid on sundry orders issued during the year 1861.

E. E. Cryger, for draft for Borough,	$2 00
John Shoemaker,	15 25
Thomas McAuley, for lumber,	4 82
J A McDowell, work and lumber,	8 25
James L Gwin, draft for borough,	8 00
Daniel Laughman, for lumber,	20 71
John Woods, viewing streets,	2 00
William London, viewing streets,	4 00
Charles R McCrea, " "	4 00
McCrum & Dern, two orders for printing	43 13
Marshall McCormick, hauling,	2 87
William Walton, removing nuisance,	50
Joseph K Ely, on account of services,	4 25
S M Woodkok, services, (two orders)	24 00
John Hooper, blacksmithing,	5 82
John M Campbell, stone and hauling,	138 21
Louis Plack, " "	64 38
John Hickey, for lumber,	8 77
Joseph P Trout, hauling by son,	3 75
Lemuel Ale, lumber,	35 69
Albert Lockard, laying pavement,	17 26
Joe P Trout, services as High Constable,	10 00
Marshall McCormick, hauling,	1 62
William Loeb, stone,	8 00
Penn's R R Co half expense of sewer,	387 98
Orders paid, being outstanding at last settlement,	
J J Williams, 2 orders and int,	$132 18
J M Campbell,	139 11
J A McDowel,	3 00
Jesse Grove,	22 75
W Walton,	25
Daniel Coyle,	14 00
Penna R R Co,	2 70
James Hazlett,	1 00
William Domer,	181 55
Thomas Rice,	11 50
Joseph K Ely,	25 00
Gas & Water Company,	184 00
James L Gwin,	10 00
John Shoemaker,	33 61
Daniel Laughman,	82 42
	843 06
Per cent as Treas. on $2812 32 at 2 per cent,	46 25
	$2358 57
Bal due D Laughman, Treasurer,	94

We, the undersigned Auditors for the Borough of Altoona, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts and vouchers, and find them correct, with a balance due D. Laughman, Treasurer, of ninety-four cents.

JOHN LOWTHER,
CHAS. J. MANN,
A. McCORMICK. } Auditors.

Attest, S. M. WOOKOK, Clerk.

Amount of orders issued during 1861, for labor on streets, $733 55

Whole amount of orders issued during 1861, $1793 02

Amount of orders issued during 1861, and which are now outstanding, as follows:

Sundry orders for labor on streets,	$40 55
To L W Hall, for professional services, '61,	60 00
" Michael Clabaugh, viewing streets,	4 00
" McCrum & Dern, bal. for printing,	4 94
" H O Dern, viewing streets,	3 00
" John M Campbell, bal on stone-hauling,	138 21
" Jacob Wagner, one day hauling,	1 50
" Gas & Water Company,	2 25
" Wilhelm & Brother, lumber,	18 46
" Benj Devine, services,	2 50
" John Allison, hauling,	2 20
" J & J Lowther, merchandize,	11 45
" Thomas McAuley, bal for lumber,	4 70
" S M Woodkok, bal clerk and attorney,	30 00
	$323 76

There is due the Borough as follows:

From John McClelland, amount of duplicate allowed at last settlement,		$674 59
CR. By cash paid D Laughman,	$448 00	
" Exonerations,	30 47	
less per centage allowed at last settlement,	1 52	
	28 95	
	476 95	
		197 64
From Jos K Ely, collector, amount of duplicate as audited,		2698 66
CR. By cash pd D Laughman, 1904 63		
5 per cent. on am't paid in, 98 23		
	1999 86	
Balance due subject to per centage and exoneration,		698 80
Cash in hands of Council for permits,		12 75
		909 19
Amount of fines collected in the hands of John M'Clellan, Esq.,		15 00
		$924 19
From which deduct the amount of outstanding orders for 1861,		323 76
Surplus fund of the Borough, subject to the per centage for collection,		$600 33

We, the undersigned, Auditors for the Borough of Altoona, do hereby certify that we have examined and audited the books of the Borough; and, from the amount of tax laid, and the amount of orders issued, we find a balance of funds amounting to six hundred dollars and thirty-three cents, subject to the per centage of collecting the same.

JOHN LOWTHER,
CHAS. J. MANN,
A. M'CORMICK.

Attest, S. M. WOODKOK, Clerk. [March 20—3t]

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.
Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.,
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.
☛CALL AND SEE☚
Altoona, March 6, 1862–tf.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!
WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of
WINTER GOODS AT COST!
And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had for other season.
☛I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the HARDWARE branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but The Best Make of Tools, and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.
My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.
CHAS. J. MANN.
ALTOONA, March 6th, 1862.

$5 REWARD!—LOST, on Wednesday, March 12th, either in Altoona or on the road between Altoona and Cabbagetown,
A Small Leather Pocket-Book,
containing a $1.00 Note on the Waynesburg Bank, one Promissory Note for $50 dated March 28th, 1861, one Note for $43 dated March 22d, 1861, one Note for $29.25 dated March 22d, 1861. The finder will receive the above reward for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the undersigned, and all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the Notes above specified.
March 13–3t*] ABRAHAM RUSS.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNKER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.
No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.
ALTOONA, Feb. 20, 1862.–3 mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Blair county for the year 1861.

DR.

1861. By cash received from Co. Commissioners,		1517 75
1862. Jan. 8. By bal. due Treasurer at settle'nt,		39 67
		1557 42

House Expenses.

Amount paid—

Lloyd & Henry, groceries,	128 00
J. D. Roe, groceries and merchandize,	62 78
A. L. Holliday, groceries,	78 90
J. M. Hewit, Merchandize,	100 32
J. Condron, do.	50 38
A. F. Osterloh, hardware,	9 53
T. Barnes, groceries,	66 85
H. B. Martin, coal,	19 23
Porter, Milliken & Co., coal,	22 50
J. M. Kinports, clothing,	30 00
H. M. Roderick, lightning rod, &c.,	57 60
Elliot, White & Co., drugs,	53 91
D. K. Raney,	3 00
S. Hoover,	1 00
	$627 63

Farm.

W. McGraw, labor 1858, '59 and '60,	358 54
J. Koon, do	7 00
Crawford & Story, blacksmithing,	10 75
H. Spade, do	21 40
John Dipner, shovel plow,	5 50
W. Kennedy, castings,	6 54
J. W. McCord's adm'r, saddlery,	18 96
T. B. Hopkins,	7 12
B. Lewis, repair on machinery,	1 00
Simon Barr, do do	29 37
W. Ditting,	8 50
J. M. Gibbony, balance on plow,	3 94
	479 19

Printing.

John Penn Jones,	15 00
	15 00

Out Door Relief.

John Fisher,	5 00
Hannah Ayres,	8 00
Susan Baugh,	14 00
Mary Riley,	8 00
Jane Stonebraker,	20 25
John Long,	10 50
Mrs. Baird,	10 00
Catharine Son,	24 00
Mary Dougherty,	10 00
James McMakin,	10 50
Mary Conner,	14 50
T Hough,	12 00
Anna Dougherty,	23 70
Sarah Burk,	15 00
Elizabeth Carls,	5 00
W Burley, R R ticket,	1 95
G W Brumbaugh, funeral expenses,	6 06
John Fay, medical attendance,	3 00
W B Finley, do do	5 00
G W Smith, do do	15 00
	220 45

Justices' and Constables' Fees.

W Smith,	4 20
T S Morrow,	1 20
D L Martin,	1 80
Samuel Smith,	8 70
Robert Alexander,	3 37
S K Shaw,	1 70
T H Gaylor,	6 30
Walters,	1 50
Bal due Treasurer at last settlement,	88 94
Treasurer's com. on $1536 94 at 1½,	20 48
	1557 42

We, the undersigned Auditors of Blair county, do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John Penn Jones, Esq., Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor of Blair county, and that we find it to be correct as stated, and that there is a balance of thirty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents due said Treasurer. Witness our hands and seals the 8th day January, 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]

ACCOUNT OF JOHN McKEAGE, Acting

Treasurer for the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Blair County, for the year 1861, in part.

DR.

By cash from Co. Commissioners,		$1657 08
1862. Jan. 8. Bal. due J McKeage,		22 09
		1679 17

House Expenses.

By amount paid—

Lloyd & Henry, merchandize,	55 99
A L Holliday, groceries, &c.,	51 89
G W Patterson, do, shoes,	22 38
McFadden, groceries, &c.,	168 35
D Conrad, merchandize,	1 00
A F Osterloh, hardware,	16 96
J M Cooper, coal,	17 81
Shoenthal & brother, clothing,	9 00
L Goldman, do	1 75
Peter Kloss, do	5 50
J M Kinports, do	35 75
D K Raney, repairs,	128 90
Christ Yerger, do	7 80
G W Jacobs, do	1 50
N J Funk, lime,	2 10
M Rhodes, house service,	10 00
A Reeder, butchering and beef,	33 62
	570 40

Farm.

Crawford & Story, blacksmithing,	97 78
W Louts, repairs on pump,	14 00
W Kennedy, plow and point,	9 00
T B Hopkins, saddlery,	18 80
B Lewis, repairs on machinery,	75
A De Armit, grain rake,	30 00
John Thomas, labor,	1 75
C Arthurs, do	44 69
	216 77

Salaries.

Crawford Irvin, physician,	150 00
E McGraw, steward,	75 00
W Burley, director,	84 94
	309 94

Printing.

McCrum & Dern,	15 00
O A Traugh,	15 00
George Raymond,	15 00
	45 00

Out Door Relief.

Mary Riley,	16 00
Susan Baugh,	12 00
Hannah Ayres,	16 00
Elizabeth Carl,	10 00
Jane Stonebraker,	24 00
Catharine Son,	13 00
George Shank,	10 00
Mary Dougherty,	10 00
Mrs Coaner,	7 20
Rebecca Forrester,	27 01
Andrew Myers,	12 75
Joseph Gates,	10 20
Mrs Wilson,	2 00
James A Bell,	6 00
Ann McConnel,	2 00
P Miller,	5 00
David Thompson,	2 00
W Burley,	6 10
C Kean, coffins for 1858, '59 and '60,	231 13
S Anderson, digging grave,	1 00
W A Finke, funeral exp'es for T Beams,	11 00
T R Tooley, digging grave,	2 00
T R Hewitt, stuff for shroud,	75
T B Riddle, funeral expenses,	8 00
D W Vanake, coffin,	5 00
T H Burley, do	2 00
Isaac Cromer, do	5 00
T Griffin, burying child,	2 72
T F Christy, medical attendance,	8 75
W B Rhodes, do do	4 80
	471 67

Justices' and Constables' Fees.

James Watters,	4 50
James McPherson,	3 80
J K Ely,	5 68
James Cromwell,	1 00
F Nicholdsons,	2 98
D McKenny,	1 50
W A Finke,	9 99
G W Ross,	3 80
J S Haffley,	4 10
Fred Foose,	3 80
A Markey,	1 90
W Fay,	1 90
Treasurer's com. on $1657 08 at 17 per cent,	22 09
	$1679 19

We, the undersigned auditors of Blair county, do hereby certify that we have examined audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John McKeage, acting treasurer of the Directors of the Poor of Blair county, and that we find a balance due the said McKeage of twenty-two dollars and nine cents. Witness our hands and seals the 8th day of January, 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER. [SEAL.]
S. LOWRY MOORE. [SEAL.]
March 20, 1862.

STATEMENT OF ED. McGRAW,

Steward of the Blair County Poor House.

DR.

To drafts on Treasurer,	$116 00
To cash received of Overseers of the Poor of Half Moon township, Centre county, for the support of Ann Hill,	15 00
H. W. Moore for rent of Dester property,	15 00
Joseph Irwin, for sheep,	1 00
John Griffin, taxes collected,	1 00
Sundry persons for cabbage,	1 00
Daniel K. Bentley, for 100 bushels corn (in car),	15 00
Margaret Towle, for old baskets wheat,	1 00
Abraham Koon, for three " "	1 00
David Hoboson, for seed corn,	2 00
Joseph Smith and others, seed corn,	3 00
John Hayes, hides and bark,	34 00
	$204 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Blair county, do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of Ed. McGraw, Steward of the Poor House, on the 1st day of Jan. 1861, of $2,425 20 One year's salary for E. McGraw, as Steward, and Mrs. McGraw, as Matron, $200 00
One year's labor on farm per Albert McGraw, 125 00
" " use of buggy, 10 00
$2,473 20
To cash on account see Steward's statement, 57 20
Bal. due E. McGraw, Jan. 1st, 1862, $2,201 00

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing Statements are correct.

PETER GLOS,
DAVID AURANDT,
Directors.
March 13, 1862.

"On to Nashville!"
FALL IN LINE, AND MARCH
STRAIGHT TO
GEIS & PLITT'S STORE!
Corner of Annie & Branch Streets,
EAST ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ON hand a *LARGE STOCK OF GOODS* which they are determined to close out before laying in their Spring Stock, are now selling the same
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.
Please look at the following figures, then CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

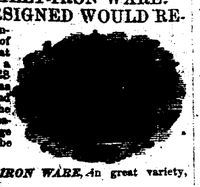
We will sell the BEST DELAINES	at	20 cts. per yd.	
" " " PRINTS	at	12½ " "	
" " " GINGHAMS	at	12½ " "	
" " GOOD BATTEENS	at	20 " "	
" " LADIES' KID SHOES	at	$1.10 per pair.	
" " MEN'S KID BOOTS	at	1.40	
" " ALL WOOL CARPET	at	45 cts. per yd.	
" " All Wool STAIR CARPET	at	25 " "	
" " BEST RIO COFFEE	at	20 cts. per lb.	
" " MOULD CANDLES	at	12½ " "	

Queensware at First Cost!
CARBON OIL LAMPS

SAMUEL L. PRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.



THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

THOMAS W. RHOADS,.....CHARLES SAILOR

REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)

Third Street, above Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861–1y

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000,—A general assortment of PAINTS to the amount, of all colors, DRY and in OIL, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,

124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.–6 mos.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. Wolf to act as his Agent.

A. S. BECKHART,
per M. WOLF, Agent.

Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [jan 2–6t.]

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 19-1y.]

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,

BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17–2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two door s below Patton's Hall.

OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861–tf

G. W. KESSLER.—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1–tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL.
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not tarnish or discolor. It contains no metallic substance and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby by metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens.

W. S. BITTNER,
[1–tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

50,000 LATHS,

and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest; for cash or country produce to

JOHN SHOEMAKER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at

KESSLER'S.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1–tf.] KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. NO YOUNG LADY OR YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell. 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861–1y.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell. 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861–1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT HILEMAN'S,

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undercollarets and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and. 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Canestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

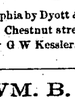
October 3d, 1861.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF



Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1st, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL.
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 10, 1861.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. LEDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO McCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CRIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City.
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861–1y*

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &C.,

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 11, 1856–tf. Masonic Temple.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITto be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 27, 1861–tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8–1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quntity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE,
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
B. A. O. KERR.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 24, 1861–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he

will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859–1y) JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860.–tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.–tf.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56–tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by

1–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

1–tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 31, '61–tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine those Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one tolift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26–5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859–1y

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861–tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860–tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY.

ORKAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.–tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCRUM & DERN, Editors. "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMURRAY, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59–tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by

Oct. 15–tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

BUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

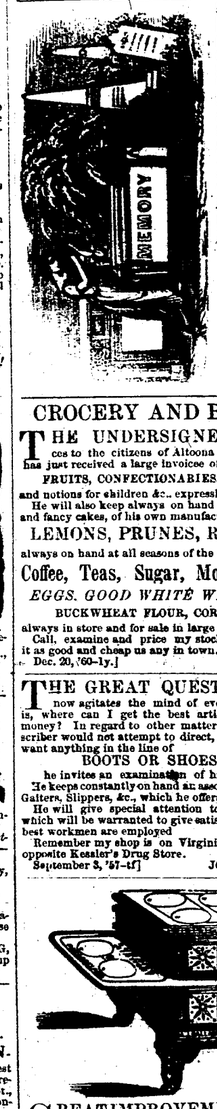
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-ennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbockers, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 27, 1861–1y



HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKPAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,

Manufacturer and Dealer in ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE,

at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Holidaysburg, Dec. 20, 1860–1y.

CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C,

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS. GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60–1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

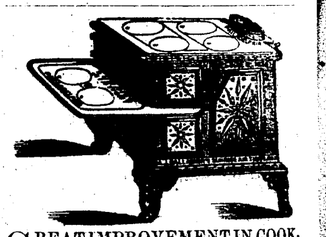
he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoe Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57–tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.



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